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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1875.THIS WORK, in the THIRTEENTH
year of its existence, is
NOW READY FOR SALE.It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work com-
plete in all respects.In addition to the usual varied and
valuable information, the value of the
CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY for 1875
has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OPA

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG:
THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE

SILK WORM DISTRICTS,

THE

ISLAND OF FORMOSA,
AND OF

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG.

Besides other local information and statistics
corrected to date of publication, tending
to make this Work in every way suitable
for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.The Directory is published in two Forms,
Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of
Residents, Post-Directories, Maps, &c.,
at \$3.Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
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chants' Exchange.
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37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

BIRTH.—
At Manila, on the 3rd of August, the wife of
W. MC GREGOR SMITH, of a son. [1808]

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 25TH, 1875.

The approaching struggle between China
and Kasgar is exciting a good deal of at-
tention both in Europe and India, and the
issue is regarded everywhere with great in-
terest. It is everywhere believed that
YACOUB KHAN will not succumb without a
severe struggle. There is no doubt he can
count on the support of his people, although
he is a foreigner. He is regarded as a champion
of the Mahomedan faith, and his efforts
to resist the advance of the infidel Chinese
will command the sympathy of all the Mos-
lems in Asia. But sympathy alone will not
avail him. The Pioneer thinks that, not
withstanding the vast distance from Peking
the Chinese would find no difficulty in con-
centrating a formidable army on the north-
and north-east of the Amur's dominions
in keeping communications open. We
imagine they will encounter considerable diffi-
culties, but none that will prove insurmountable.
But they will undoubtedly find this
new campaign no child's play. The Amur's
disciplined troops will prove a different
to the daring savages of Formosa, and unless
they have some better soldiers to send to
Kashgar than the craven rabble who have
won nothing but dishonour in the former,
they are likely to score a succession of disasters
at the commencement of the contest. The
Russian *Ikvalde* states that the Amur has
sent an army of twelve thousand men, armed
with breech-loading rifles, and drilled in the
European manner, to meet the coming foe.
He has a reserve of nearly 10,000, and about
seventy guns of various calibre. It is also
stated that he can muster some twenty
thousand more troops soon among the
Kirghis hordes. This is about the extent of
his resources, and there is no question that with
them he can hold out for some time. With
these very apparent advantages, however, the
conflict will still be a most unequal one.
The Chinese are known to be bitterly in-
censed against Kashgar, and have carefully
nourished their desire for vengeance for the
slaughter of their countrymen during the
late rebellion. They are, too, sanguine of
their own ability to inflict it, and are not
likely to be afraid of money or life in pros-
pecting the re-conquest of the country. If
the struggle is not availed by negotiations, of
which there certainly appears little chance
it must be a bitter and sanguine one, in
which the now prosperous little state of
Kashgar will be utterly wasted. The
Amur has thrown away his only apparent
chance of successfully coping with the
Chinese by recognising the SULTAN as his
suzerain rather than the Czar. Russia might
have given effectual assistance; we strongly doubt
the ability of the Porte, however well dis-
posed it may be, to do so. He will make a
gallant fight and be sure to inflict most
serious loss on his opponents, but, unfortun-
ately, there is not much hope of his eventual
triumph.CHINA is the land of avarice. In no country
has the practice of levying blackmail ever
reached such a pitch. It is universal and
permeates through every class. From the
mandarin down to the coolie, every Chinese
man's hand seems to itch for money so de-that, in almost every transaction, this
principal enters, and it has become a rec-
ognised thing among the Chinese. In the
majority of cases the victim passively sub-
mits to what they know to be customary if
not inevitable. But in some instances the
practice entails peculiar hardship upon the
sufferers, as it not only deprives them of a
portion of their hardy won earnings, but places
them under a galling yoke. This is the
case. The "squeezes" is apt to sacrifice
the interests of his employer in order to
make certain of this unlawful gain. A case
of the above character cropped up lately
in the Police Court. Mr. FOON, the Super-
intendent of the Public Gardens, had the fore-
man gardener brought up on the charge of
obtaining money under false pretences. This
man had been in the habit of levying blackmail
to the extent of one dollar per month
on the men under him. They had submitted to
it for a long time, chiefly because it is a
customary thing in China probably, but, ne-
vertheless, to their own account, because the
foreman levied it in Mr. FOON's name, and
said that the money was for him. This
statement may have been true, but Mr. MAY
certainly took it, as we should have done,
to another trial trip. Captain Gibson, who
took the *Diamond* for the China Merchants'
Steam Shipping Company, in January, 1873,
has arrived from China, and will take command
of the *Pau Tuk* as soon as she is ready for sea.A court of inquiry assembled on the 16th July
to investigate the circumstances attending the
capture of the *Diamond* by the Chinese. Col-
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talion of Royal Marines, which has just arrived
from Japan, and Lieut.-Colonel O. W. Branson,
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Extracts.

THE FACE OF THE CHRIST. [These scenes are based on the controversy respecting the beauty or deformity of Christ, which originated in very early, and continued for a long period. Justinian, Cyril of Alexandria, and Tertullian upheld the theory of His deformity; indeed, Cyril asserted that "no had been the 'ugly' of the sons of men." The soul which contended for the bodily perfection of Christ, numbered among the Fathers, Ambrose, Chrysostom, Jerome, and John Damascene. In support of the latter's doctrine, a letter was produced purporting to be written by Lentulus, procurator of Judas before Herod, in which a description of the Savior occurs. This description is so beautiful, and realises so fully a high ideal, that one regrets the letter is a forgery. The picture there given has been used in the third scene.]

The Master vanished, but his Spirit swept Across the East, and stirred to eloquence. The sad depths in the truth's defense; But year by year the Lord of Sion crept Into their midst, and one by one they slept. Till no man lived who had with reverence Looked on the Lord Christ's shining countenance, Or stood about him when he prayed and wept Yet still his purifying spirit reigned.

And filled reverent souls with light sublime, And conquered kingdoms by his tender grace;

Then many eager, thankful eyes were strained

To pierce the mists which took the skies of Time,

To gain one glance of the Redeemer's face!

II.

And there was those scores of souls, who said,

"Think not the Spirit of the Lord was vain,

And clothed itself with loveliness, to gain

The wretched houres of the head and head;

Nay, rather, with unseemly frizz, fit for

Grace of soul; with heavy brows of pain

And shadowed cheeks, rounched their foree disdain.

Thus by pure force of Virtue men believed,

And glided priestcraft wondred and were won;

So was the triumph of the Lord achieved.

He scorned the brilliant raiment of the moth,

Chose the rough pathway to the eternal goal,

The lowly in form, the mightiest of Soul!"

III.

A chilled red rose, deprived of sunlight, dies;

And souls, for lack of Beauty's warmth, despair;

So there rose a cry: "The earth was bare

Till Christ appeared, like a divine surprise,

With God's light glowing in his rare blue eyes

And on his brow: like pour'd out wine, his hair

Fell, a smooth current to his ear, and there

Ripples, like sunny clouds in summer skies;

Tall, with majestic presence, calm, and strong,

The splendid possibilities of His

Were perfect in him, and to the ken

Of troubled nations struggling under wrong,

And vied with pearly ceremonial strife;

The Christ revealed humanity to men!"

IV.

The controversy spread from race to race,

But no authentic vision blessed mankind;

Each from the subtle subtilty of his mind,

At some strong moment, shaped a marvellous face,

And called it Christ; and for a blissful space

Bent low before it, that were many blind

To his soul's beauty, in their haste to find

Some rapturous glimpse of transitory grace;

Still with a reverent desire, they gaze

To seek the Master's presence, knowing well

That though they found his features less than fair,

The splendours of his spirit would compel

The mask of fact to fall, and they should see

The perfect bloom of humanity!"

Speaker. WILLIAM J. MILLIGAN.

HENRY, V.

Henry V. had not a few great qualities which, in other circumstances, would have enabled him to render services of great value and lasting benefit to his nation. His strength of character was attested by his conquest over his youthful passions, and habits when he came to the throne. He was gentle in disposition, frank in manners, and courageous in spirit. He was a lover of justice, and showed a desire to have it properly administered. He ate temperately, passed but few hours in bed, and in field exercises displayed the strength of an athlete. His good sense made him valuable in council; but it was in marshalling an army for battle that his genius especially shone. Had these talents and energies been exercised at home, what blessings might they not have conferred upon his subjects? But the fatal counsel of the archbishop and the clergy diverted them all into a channel in which they were productive of terrible mischiefs to the country of which he was the rightful lord, and to that other which he aspired to rule, but the crown of which not all his valour and toil were able to place upon his head. He went down into the grave in the flower of his age, in the very prime of his manhood, after a reign of ten years, "and all his mighty projects vanished into smoke." He left his throne to his son, an infant only a few months old, bequeathing to him along with the crown a legacy of complications at home and wars abroad, for which a "hundred Agincourts" would not have compensated.—*History of Protestantism*. (Cassell's.)

THE GARDENS OF OXFORD. Ever since the White Friars settled themselves, where Worcester College now stands, some 500 years ago, began to make, as Wood the historian tells, pleasant walks and groves, the gardens of Oxford have been mainly composed of trees, grass plots, and gravel, unbrushe in summer, screened in winter, alike suitable for the constitutional, or the meditation of potent, grave, and reverend "seniors," the herbage soft when the weather was fine, and the walk dry when the weather was wet. For their peripatetic performances, and also a suitable arena in which the juniors might disport themselves and do no harm. And yet, though the flowers are few, there is a great dignity and grace, and beauty about these college gardens. The trees are, in many cases, magnificent specimens, and the contrast between their bright green foliage and the bold massy of stone is very picturesque and attractive. There is every sign of care and of good taste. If we might the brightness of the flowers, we are not offended by modern grandeur, or by that old *barberis*, which, in the year 1623, as we see from old prints, produced the royal arms and the arms of the college, with the initials of Charles the First, and William of Wykeham, done in clipped Box and Yew, in the gardens of the New College. In the Botanic Gardens the gardeners will find much to interest them. These were opened in 1632, Inigo Jones being the architect, and the illustrious John Tradescant the gardener, though it is doubtful whether he ever came to fulfil the duties of his appointment. Evelyn was here in 1654, and was shown the sensitive plant, as a marvellous treasure, "also *Canes* (for scholastic purposes), "olive trees, and rhubarb." The great Linnaeus came in 1736. There is an excellent collection of medicinal and herbarious plants, and a few tolerably good examples of trees of interest; for instance, *Palmaria aculeata*, *Pyrus domestica*, *Salix alpina*, *Corylus*, *Colurna*, *Gymnocladus canadensis*, *Betula pontica*, *Ormus europea*, &c., all of which were most likely planted by Prof. J. Sibthorpe, author of the *Flora Oceana*. And near to Oxford is not only the nursery of Mr. Prince, famous for his roses on the seedling brier, but there are numerous sheltered spots in which the citizens and college servants gladden their eyes and refresh their spirits when work is over; and where some of the best specimens of the queen of flowers and others of her ladies-in-waiting are tended in their season by skilled and patient hands.—*The Gardener*.

GOETHE.

Despite Goethe's large talent and his many accomplishments, he is utterly without that innate enthusiasm, that fiery impulse, that self-surrender to passion for his work that alone can make an artist in the true sense of the word. He was essentially cold of nature, and his work is generally cold. He prepared himself elaborately for all his writings, arranged his materials with patience, and having got them all ready, sat down with deliberation to put them together, and work them into shape in the most mechanical way. He laid on his observations as one makes a *carte postale*, and put them into his work like so many fragments of mosaic. He could not give way to his enthusiasm, but insisted on governing it. He never was possessed, raw, lifted out of himself, carried away by his own power. He drove his Pegasus in good German harness; Pegasus was in him, and would have its way. Nearly all the rest of his life he was engaged at intervals on the second part of "Faust," piecing it out mechanically, and endeavouring to give some real shape to mere *dictata memoria* which he never could put together into any definite completeness. The result of all his art was to huddle together an unintelligible mass of myth and history, without beginning, middle, or end. When his genius carried him away he was great, and the first part of "Faust" has scenes of great power both of conception and execution.—*Blackwood*.

COFFEE.

A correspondent of the *Times* addresses us and our readers upon the subject of coffee. Now, coffee is a subject not to be treated lightly, as many a wife knows, and many a husband. For, does it not come home to one's breakfast and bosoms? We should think it does, and when it comes regularly, in the form that ought to have, and with the warmth that properly pertains to it, it brings solace and great comfort. But if, on the contrary, it comes too late, and so loses some of its aroma and some of its heat, and perhaps begins to take a faint of acidity, or too soon, so that the buried and expectant lips are scalded, then do clouds lower; then are mutterings heard;—and, on some occasions, not too rare, do storms break forth, still echoes of which are afterwards heard in the regions below. Our correspondent does not exaggerate the interest or the communication, so far as its relation to the daily comfort of many people goes; and we shall endeavour to supply the information that he asks for, so far as it is within our power to do so.

He is quite right, in the first place, in saying that real coffee has no almost, almost, and he is partly right in attributing its disappearance to adulteration. No substance sold at the grocer's, except white vinegar (which is almost always injuriously mixed with acids) is so much and so frequently adulterated as coffee. At an analysis of spirits made by order of the Board of Health it was found, somewhat, it was confessed, to the surprise of that body, that although the specimens were procured from all sorts of out-of-the-way places, all over town, there was little or no adulteration found in any one of them, and that nearly all of them were absolutely pure. Bad rum and bad whisky there were enough to and to spare—vile stuff that would consume any but a coppered throat and stomach; but it was not adulterated; it was merely unmitigated bad spirits. But coffee is adulterated with all conceivable and inconceivable substances; and, not only so, it is actually made of a paste cast in moulds to look like the roasted bean, and this being mixed with enough real coffee to give it a smell of the real coffee that serves to mask the taste of the adulterant and pony that has come to be regarded as one of the characteristic products of the Italian coffee. At first, Lazarillo was enchanted at the idea of serving such a master, who with his "decorous and well dressed garments, and orderly gait, and frank and a clean as well as a pleasant flavoured substance, and the addition of a little of it to pure coffee is regarded as advantageous by some epicures, particularly among the French. But of the best ground Java coffee now sold by many grocers, the greater part is chicory, which is rather too much of a good thing. Beans, carrots dried and roasted, and many refuse articles, needless and unpleasant to name, are used for the adulteration of coffee, and chiefly, of course, in that which is sold ground. The proprietors of certain mills within fifteen or twenty miles round about New York tell strange stories of the substances which are brought to them in barrels to be ground, up, especially, and which they have very good reasons for believing are sold as coffee.

But adulteration is not the only reason for the disappearance of real coffee from our tables. It is one, but there is another of at least equal importance. The art of making coffee seems to be lost. Seems to be, we say; but it is not. The housekeeper of the period knew it not, or, at least, she doth not practise it; and yet it is practised by a few, and is easily attained by all. Our mothers used it, and our fathers had therefore good coffee to their breakfasts. This condition of things is implied in the very terms of our correspondent's letter. He complains of the disappearance of good coffee, which he says has become, not absolutely but almost, extinct. Plainly, he and the men of his generation—say those who were boys twenty-five or thirty years ago—had good coffee, and have it not now. Well, we will tell them the reason. It is because the coffee is not bought properly, and when bought is not properly prepared for the table. And how is this not properly bought and prepared they will see from receipt that we shall give them, which, if strictly followed, we will have them, if we will have them. "My life! what good bread this is; where did you get it? it was baked by clear hands!" Lazarillo could only tell him there was nothing in it to his taste that went against his stomach. "By the Lord, most savoury bread it is," said the squires, "and I like you all the better for it; it giveth them selfs, but gentlemen shouldest sparingly. In obedience to the squires bidding to do the best he could, Lazarillo brought out, and which they have very good reasons for believing are sold as coffee.

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A MOST POWERFUL DRINKER. Did you ever hear of Sir Andrew Wallace, a man that was drunk and putting him up at auction? I must tell you this story. Squire Wallace was a captain in the militia; and one day, after the training was over, and just before the men were dismissed from parade, he took a guard with him and made a prisoner of Pat Sweeney, who was a powerful drinker—drinks as much as a camel almost. "Pat," says he, "I seize you in the King's name." "My—my—my—Sir," stammered his head, and looking abroad bewildered like; "I'm not a smuggler. Touch me if you dare!" "I seize you," says he, "for a violation of excise law, for carrying about you more than a gallon of rum without a permit, and tomorrow I shall sell you by auction to the highest bidder.

Patricia DEAN.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against fire to the extent of £50,000 on any

FIRST CLASS RISK. At Current Rates.

A RENEWAL OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, 333—Hongkong, 1874.

YANG TSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELBS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the savings fund for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy-holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business prior to amount of premium contributed.

BUSSELL & CO. Agents, of 1089—Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current rate of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO. Agents, of 1133—Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF 1735.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation, are

prepared to grant Insurance as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here

in London, or at the principal Ports of India,

China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFF DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £50,000, on renewable terms.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO. Agents, of 1133—Hongkong, 26th June, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 18th August, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARLS. No. 15. £24 per 100 lbs. 100 lbs. 24 lbs.

No. 22. £22 per 100 lbs. 100 lbs. 22 lbs.

No. 28. £20 per 100 lbs. 100 lbs. 20 lbs.

No. 35. £18 per 100 lbs. 100 lbs. 18 lbs.